

SPORTORIALS

For All IAABO Members, Coaches, Players and Fans



OFFICIALS

vs. Cancer

January 22 - January 28, 2018

January/February 2018

Volume 69, Number 454



“Inside the Lines” An Immediate Hit!

IAABO’s “Inside the Lines” has been met with great approval from the membership. Comments back to the office indicate that they find the timely information very useful.

Highlighting the communications is the latest IAABO news, the “Play of the Week,” with the opportunity to respond to questions contained in the play, plus an explanation of the rules and positioning. See if you can come up with the correct ruling.

“Officials vs. Cancer” updates are included as well as special membership benefit offers that may be of interest to IAABO officials.

To receive “Inside the Lines,” your email address must be contained in your membership record in the online IAABO Registration System. If you are not receiving “Inside the Lines,” please contact your board secretary or send an email message directly to Kelly Callahan (kcallahan@iaabo.org), who will update your membership record so that you may begin to receive this member benefit.

Don’t miss out on another edition of “Inside the Lines.” There are currently over 12,000 IAABO officials who receive this communication on a weekly basis.

2018 IAABO Spring Meeting

The 2018 IAABO Spring Meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn, Ocean City, MD April 19-22, 2018. The meeting will be hosted by the IAABO Executive Committee. They have put together a well-planned program, including golf at the Ocean City Golf Club, the annual Life Membership Luncheon, spouse’s breakfast, access to the outlet stores, a nice hospitality suite with refreshments and food, a 3-mile boardwalk, and many other activities at the resort.

Hotel accommodations are first rate at the Holiday Inn, 6600 Coastal Highway, Ocean City, MD 410-524-1600; ask for the IAABO rate (April 18-19, \$99 per room; April 20 and 21, \$149.00 per room). Deadline to reserve with IAABO room prices: Sunday, April 1, 2018.

There will be much to do at this year’s meeting, starting with the primary purpose, which is to have delegates from all IAABO Boards elect a President, President-Elect, and a Vice President to serve the



organization for the upcoming 2018-2019 year. In addition, 4 of the 12 executive committee positions and a new at-large position are open to serve three-year terms; these positions are for regions: 5-CO, 9-ON, 10-ME, Region 12-will be included in the new at-large position. You must be a delegate or former delegate to the IAABO Spring meeting to run for an executive committee position as stated in Article IX, Section 1. The elections will be conducted on Sunday morning, see page 7 for a complete agenda and schedule of activities.

All the standing committees will meet over the course of the weekend, many of which have agendas where input from members is extremely important. These committees include Audit & Budget, Board Relations & Policy, Constitution, Life Membership, Membership Development, Rules Examination, Officials Education and Development (continued on page 5)

Fight Night

One of the tools that the interpreters have to help teach the rules to the new applicants are the eight PowerPoint presentations in the rules course that was compiled by TJ Halliday and his wife, Julie Bradstreet. Those presentations coupled with the supporting student and teacher’s workbooks sure make our job as interpreters much easier, but more importantly, the quality and effectiveness of the presentations are greatly enhanced. A classic win – win situation. The picture laden presentations show great examples of the rules being covered. They truly speak a thousand words.

Recently I was covering class 7 and came upon this photo showing a potential fight involving two players. It also shows two officials trying to keep the situation from escalating. I don’t think there is anything that will get your blood flowing faster than a fight in one



of your games. No one ever wants one. Good officiating goes a long way to preventing them from happening, a major reason why fights are very rare.

But sometimes, even the best officiated game can still end up with the unthinkable, a fight. Overall, they are few and far between, but when they do happen, the officials need to overcome the emotional jolt and instantly address the situation from a rules and injury prevention standpoint.

It’s always good to review the penalty section of Rule 10-7 on fighting during your pregame. Because fights occur so infrequently, the only way we can ingrain our response is to constantly remind ourselves, and our partners, what the penalties are and how we as a crew will respond. (continued on page 3)

The Tip Off

Inside the Lines - Page 1
Spring Meeting - Page 1
Fight Night - Page 1
Director's Court - Page 2
President's Corner - Page 2
Thank You - Page 3
Proposed Amendments - Page 4
Fox 40 - Page 6
Spring Forms - Page 7
Spring Meeting Schedule - Page 7
IAABO 5 - Page 7
Scorer and Timer - Page 8
Coaches/Captains Meeting - Page 8
Foundation Raffle - Page 8
Life Member Inductees - Page 9
IAABO Gear - Page 10
At Large Seat - Page 11
Nominating Committee - Page 11
Wood Stove - Page 11
Mythbusters - Page 12
Newcomer - Page 13
Smitty Official Apparel - Page 14
Double Foul - Page 15
Goals - Page 15
Season to Share - Page 16
Ray Lutz Passes - Page 16
IAABO Lines - Page 17

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Approved Basketball Officials, Inc.
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SPORTORIALS (USPS 255-420) is
 published 5 times per year, January/
 February, March/April, May/June, July/
 August and November/December for
 \$25.00 per year by IAABO at PO Box 355,
 Carlisle, PA. Periodicals postage paid
 at Hagerstown, MD, and at additional
 mailing offices.

POSTMASTER:

Send address changes to:

SPORTORIALS,

PO Box 355

Carlisle, PA 17013-0355

STATEMENT

The International Association of Approved Basketball Officials, Inc. is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the advancement of basketball officiating, through the proper training of applicants by visual and written aids; constant supervision by board proctors and dissemination of rule changes and interpretations.

Director's Court

It's time to find out if all the instruction that IAABO provides for its Interpreters and in turn what they provide for their members will come to fruition. We are more than halfway through the season and it is apparent that this instruction has paid off as our officials are officiating at a high level. They are prepared, in good shape, and are striving to be in the best possible position to make accurate rulings.



Now we are preparing for the post-season, and it is our hope that those officials who worked hard all year will be rewarded with a post-season assignment. When and if you receive a post-season assignment, preparation is important; you may be paired with an official or two from another area of the state. Remember, in most cases it will be another IAABO official who has received the same training and believes in our philosophy of "One Rule One Interpretation," so the transition should be smooth.

A thorough pre-game conference is a great way to get to know each other; use the guidelines IAABO has set forth, and build trust, which will be important throughout the game. Take a few minutes after the game to review difficult plays and be honest and open in the discussion. If each official does his/her part, it will be a great experience for those involved in the game. Depend on your IAABO training and you will be successful.

Remember it is not about us, it is about the game.

President's Corner

It was a beautiful early April day in 1991 and I was walking my two month old daughter, Alexandra, in her stroller. Throughout the day, I had something on the left side of my neck that just didn't feel right. It was a small lump about the size of a quarter. By early May the lump had grown to the size of a golf ball. Being stubborn, like most of us are when it comes to our health..."I'm Fine" ..my wife, Mary, sprung into action. I saw my family doctor, Dr. Frank Scifo, who immediately used his contacts and got me an appointment at Yale New Haven Hospital to see one of the best Otolaryngologist's (head and neck doctor's) in the world, Dr. Clarence Sasaki.



On June 13, 1991, at the age of 36, Dr. Sasaki removed a baseball size tumor from my left parotid gland and told me those 3 words that changed my life forever... You Have Cancer.

What? ...it can't be ...I don't smoke..I exercise..what the heck..I'm only 36 years old ..how can this happen?

Does this story sound familiar? Perhaps you, or a loved one or friend have been told those same dreadful 3 words. If you have, you know the devastation and uncertainty it brings to your life and the lives of your family and friends. As we know, Cancer plays no favorites. It does what it wants to do.. when it wants to do it..no matter one's age or gender. And it can tear at one's soul over time in almost a methodical way that will test one's inner strength and resolve much harder than any basketball game we will ever officiate. I am one of the lucky ones. After years of treatment, the support of family and friends, and the grace of God, I am still here. I am a survivor.

I share this personal story with all of you not for any sympathy. This is absolutely not about me. This is really about 'us'. All of 'us' in IAABO who have similar stories to tell, some with happy endings, and some, unfortunately, with not so happy endings.

For the last 9 years IAABO has teamed up with the American Cancer Society, through the Officials vs. Cancer initiative to help raise funds for the support and research to find a cure to this terrible disease. You, the members of IAABO, have generously raised over \$1 million through a donation of game fees, pink whistle nights and private donations. And we now ask you to do it again.

January 22-28, 2018 has been designated as Officials vs. Cancer week here in IAABO, now in our 10th year. We ask you to consider donating part of a officiating game fee you will work that week. How much? That is entirely up to you...no donation is too small...or too big. We ask our members to use pink whistles during the games they officiate that week to show the fans, media and others that we in IAABO are just more than basketball officials.

Here in Connecticut on Board 9, my home board, for the last 9 years, our leadership has expanded the fundraising week into multiple weeks. Schools have allowed Board 9 members to 'pass the pink megaphone' through the crowd during games. Also, many of our members who are involved in area weekend recreation programs have done the same or come up with a fundraising idea of their own. I am proud to say I am a member of Fairfield County Board 9 for many reasons, but none more important than experiencing and seeing the work my brother and sister members have done with the Officials vs. Cancer fundraiser. They are all my personal heroes.

If you need more information on how to participate in the 2018 IAABO Officials vs. Cancer fundraiser please contact your local board leadership, the IAABO office, or myself. I can be reached at JGintoli@aol.com.

Thank you for what I know will be another very successful year for our Officials vs. Cancer fundraiser!

Fight Night (continued from page 1)

Rules 2-7 and 2-8 outline the official's duties. However, in those sections it does not state that officials have a duty to break up a fight. Article 2-8-1 does say that officials do have a duty to "Penalize unsporting conduct by any player, coach, substitute, team attendant or follower." In order to penalize it, you have to see it. The crew should agree that they need to have someone watching the benches if a skirmish starts to develop. Normally it's the official farthest from the fight.

When looking at this photo, if this is a two-person game, with both officials trying to prevent the fight, they will have no way of seeing any players or assistance coaches who are coming off the benches. While they have their hands full and might very well end up preventing the fight, and potential player injury, they are shirking their duties. The official on the left should have stayed back to observe both benches and the players on the court who are away from the action. The official that is closer is responsible for identifying the players involved in the actual fight.

Now for the million-dollar question. What should the official closest to the fight do?? We don't have a duty from a rules standpoint, but should we step in and try and stop a fight? Last season we had a fight early in the year. I made some calls to my state interpreter as well as a few other interpreters to find out what I should be discussing with my board. I even contacted Alan Goldberger, IAABO's Legal Counsel, a former official, interpreter and Fall Conference presenter extraordinaire.

One thing became clear, every interpreter seems to have their own viewpoint on this topic. Alan and I spoke for 10 minutes about fighting. He told me that "Nobody Fights in My Game!!" He asks, "In the NBA, how long does the average fight last?" Answer, not very long. Those officials are extremely fast to get in the middle and keep things from escalating. But does that mean we have to?

If an official is uncomfortable trying to break up a fight, then the official should observe the benches. With that covered, the other officials are free to assist in breaking up the fight. Of course, if it's pure mayhem, game security and the head coaches might need to assist, and the officials can focus on the penalties. Rule 10-5-5 gives the head coaches only, the right to enter the court if a fight starts or is about to start.

Back to our photo; there are a couple of different approaches being used by the two officials to break up this fight. The official on the right is stepping in between the two players, using her arms to try and push the players apart. This is the recommended approach.

The other official is approaching from behind a player, grabbing at one of her arms. If an official comes from behind like this and ends up making the player defenseless by grabbing and holding their arms, the official is in BIG trouble if that player gets punched. If you can't get between them, stand back and help with penalties.

Alan said, "In almost every fight, there usually is a player who doesn't want to fight." I have seen dozens of fight photos and videos since then, and I agree with Alan 100%. In our photo, the player on the left really seems to want to fight and two people are doing their best to hold her back.

The player on the right seems to be the one who really doesn't want to fight. She'll defend herself, she's not running away, but she really doesn't look like she wants to fight. As the official steps in between the players, she needs to read this situation and as she is separating the players, should focus her attention on the player who appears to be more intent on fighting.

When the fight has ended, and order has been restored. The crew will need to focus on the penalties. These are covered in section 8 of the penalty portion of Rule 10-7, what makes them confusing to officials is that there are differences based upon players on the court vs players coming off the bench or players who participate in the fight vs players who don't and even the number of players involved from each team all have an impact on what the penalties are.

First thing to remember is that all players who fight, as well as any player who comes off the bench, are assessed flagrant fouls and are

disqualified. No exceptions. If the number of players who were on the court and participated in the fight are equal for each team, no free throws are awarded, and play is resumed at the point of interruption. Otherwise, two free throws are awarded for each extra participant followed by a throw-in at the division line, opposite the table. There is no penalty against either coach if none of their players come off the bench.

In our photo, it appears that #22 in blue is involved in trying to hold back her teammate, not participating in the fight. So, we have one player from each team, charged with flagrant fouls and are disqualified, no free throws for either team, no indirects to either coach and play will resume at the point of interruption.

If there are players who leave the bench, in addition to the flagrant fouls and disqualification that they earned, there's also an impact on the head coach as well. The coach is responsible for the action of all bench personal thought out the game. If they leave the bench area but do not participate in the fight, then the coach is assessed just one indirect technical foul, regardless of how many players came off the bench.

If the number of bench players who don't participate is equal between the teams, then there are no free throws and play resumes at the point of interruption. If the number is different, then we award a maximum of two free throws regardless of the number difference, followed by a division line throw-in opposite the table.

If the bench players do participate, then the coach will be assessed one indirect for each player involved in the fight. The head coach could face disqualification if three or more of their players leave the bench and participate in the fight. If the numbers of players coming off the bench to participate are equal for each team, no free throws are awarded for either team and play resumes at the point of interruption. Otherwise, two free throws are awarded for each extra participant, followed by a throw-in at the division line, opposite the table.

There are a lot of different combinations which can happen. That coupled with the adrenaline rush of dealing with an intense situation may require the crew come together to discuss the necessary penalties. Do a thorough job, don't rush. Don't worry about how long it takes to sort out the penalties, everyone probably needs some time to calm down and prepare to resume play. If needed, consult with the table officials to help gain some additional information. They are located in a prime location to observe bench activity, but they might be like most people in the gym, and only really focused on the fight itself. Just another reason to have someone on the crew responsible for watching the bench areas.

Officials should be diligent in their preparation for potential fighting situations. While no official ever wants to experience a fight, sound rules knowledge, a thorough pre-game discussion and understanding the principles outlined in this article will go a long way in minimizing the risk of injuries and ensure student/athletes will have a safe environment to play the game.

Mark Chylinski is the Interpreter for Board 25, MA and has been an IAABO member since 1999.



Thank You

TJ, Al, Dave,

Just a short note to thank each of you for all the work you did for the seminar in Delaware. Your work (power point, video) featured prominently in our recent annual all-day clinic. Your efforts made it much easier for me to get presentations ready for this event. In addition, I was able to use some of the output in our annual state clinic. Our commissioner was particularly impressed with what was provided.

Again, thank you. Keep up the good work.

Paul Behr, President/Interpreter

Catawba River Basketball Officials Assoc., IAABO Board #403

Notice of Proposed Amendments to IAABO Constitution

The proposed amendments to the IAABO Constitution have been approved by the Constitution Committee and Executive Committee. Pursuant to notice provisions of Article XI of the Constitution, these amendments will be presented to the International Assembly for adoption at the Spring Meeting in Ocean City, Maryland, on Sunday, April 22, 2018.

Art. III - Membership

Sec. 3 – Qualifications for Membership

Presently reads:

Any person who meets the requirements set forth in this Article is eligible for membership in the Association. Any person of good character over the age of 18 years is eligible to file an application for membership with either an Area Board or the Association office as provided below. The Association and/or the Area Board may require the applicant to furnish additional information.

Proposed amendment:

Any person who meets the requirements set forth in this Article is eligible for membership in the Association. Any person of good character over the age of 18 years is eligible to file an application for membership with either an Area Board or the Association office as provided below. The Area Board involved and/or the Association shall require the applicant to furnish additional information and/or to authorize such inquiries as appropriate and sufficient to determine whether the initial qualifications stated above are met. (Remainder of existing Section to remain unchanged.)

Rationale:

To clarify the obligations that local boards have to appropriately vet applicants for membership in a manner consistent with their existing standards and practices as well as local law.

Art. III - Membership

Sec. 15 Grounds for Discipline

Presently reads:

For the failure to comply with the Constitution of the Association, the Constitution or By-Laws of a chartered board, or regulation(s) of a member's Area, District or State Board, International Association or the Executive Committee, delinquency in the payment of dues, assessments or penalties; or for any other conduct conclusively established to be contrary to the best interests of the Association or conduct which reflects discredit upon the Association, a member may be suspended for not more than one year, may be expelled, and/or fined. An expelled member desiring reinstatement to membership in the Association shall submit an application to his or her parent board and successfully complete all requirements of Article III Section 4a through d. No waiver or optional examination procedures are permitted.

Proposed amendment:

For the failure to comply with the Constitution of the Association, the Constitution or By-Laws of a chartered board, or regulation(s) of a member's Area, District or State Board, International Association or the Executive Committee, delinquency in the payment of dues, assessments or penalties; or for any other conduct conclusively established to be contrary to the best interests of the Association or conduct which reflects discredit upon the Association, a member may be suspended for not more than one year, may be expelled, and/or fined. All suspensions and expulsions of members from an Area or District Board shall be promptly reported by the Board to the Executive Director, who shall inform all affected dual and parent boards of the suspension or expulsion. No member who is suspended or expelled from an Area or District Board shall be deemed to be in good standing with any dual or parent board unless and until: (1) The member is reinstated to membership by the Board imposing the suspension or expulsion; (2) The member is

reinstated to membership at the direction of a State Board following a successful appeal; or, (3) The member is reinstated to membership at the direction of IAABO following a successful appeal. Should a suspended or expelled member be reinstated to membership in an Area or District Board, his membership with parent and/or dual board(s) shall be reinstated as applicable. An expelled member desiring reinstatement to membership in the Association shall successfully complete all requirements of Article III Section 4a through d. No waiver or optional examination procedures are permitted.

Rationale:

To provide for timely reporting of instances of suspension and expulsion of Association members so that the IAABO membership rolls shall remain current at all times. Additionally, to clarify that an Association member who has been suspended by a parent or dual board is accorded the corresponding membership status in any Board with which the member is affiliated – whether it be a parent board or a dual board. As such, the change confirms that an IAABO member, once suspended or expelled, is not in good standing with any IAABO board unless and until a suspension is terminated; or, in the case of expulsion, unless and until a new membership application is successfully completed, subject to all requirements for a new applicant.

Art. III - Membership

Sec. 16. Appeal

Presently reads:

Any member who has been suspended or expelled by a Board may appeal such suspension or expulsion to a District and then a State Board (if the Area Board is affiliated with a District and/or State Board). Following the disposition of all appeals to the local, District, and State boards, the member may then appeal directly to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall conduct a plenary hearing on notice to all parties which notice shall set forth the procedure and governing rules for the conduct of the hearing. In appropriate cases, including, but not limited to when an expedited procedure is necessary, the Executive Committee may direct that an appeal hearing be conducted by a telephone conference call, subject to the quorum requirements set out in this Constitution. The statements and testimony presented during the telephone conference call shall be recorded and reflect that the appeal hearing was conducted by a telephone conference call at which all parties and participants could simultaneously hear each other. Any action taken in an appeal hearing held via telephone conference shall be reported by the President at the next regular Executive Committee meeting. All costs and expenses associated with the hearing by the Executive Committee shall be apportioned and assessed by the Executive Committee. The appellant shall deposit with the Association a deposit for costs or a surety bond, in an amount to be determined by the Executive Director, to cover anticipated costs and expenses of the Executive Committee hearing. The decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal shall be final.

Proposed amendment:

Any member who has been suspended or expelled by a Board may appeal such suspension or expulsion to a District and then a State Board (if the Area Board is affiliated with a District and/or State Board). Following the disposition of all appeals to the local, District, and State boards, the Board involved shall notify the appealing member and the Executive Director. Within 30 days following such notification the suspended or expelled member may then appeal directly to the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall conduct a plenary hearing on notice to all parties which notice shall set forth the procedure and governing rules for the conduct of the hearing. In appropriate cases, including, but not limited to when an expedited procedure is necessary, the Executive Committee may direct that an appeal hearing be conducted

Notice of Proposed Amendments to IAABO Constitution

by a telephone conference call or other electronic means, subject to the quorum requirements set out in this Constitution. The statements and testimony presented during the telephone conference call or meeting conducted by other electronic means or shall be recorded and reflect that the appeal hearing was conducted by a telephone conference call or by other electronic means at which all parties and participants could simultaneously hear each other. Any action taken in an appeal hearing held via telephone conference shall be reported by the President at the next regular Executive Committee meeting. All Out of pocket costs and expenses associated with the hearing by the Executive Committee shall be apportioned and assessed in such amounts as deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee in its sole discretion. The appellant shall deposit with the Association a deposit for costs or a surety bond, in an amount to be determined by the Executive Director. The decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal shall be final.

Rationale:

To facilitate members' appeals of disciplinary sanctions, the change provides the Board(s) that hear(s) such appeal(s) report the disposition of the appeal(s) to the Executive Director. This reporting shall enable the Association to verify that the requirements of this Section of the Constitution are met by the appellant, who may only appeal to the Association's Executive Committee after all appeals to the local, District, and State Boards are exhausted. This change will enable the Executive Director to verify the disposition of all appeals against the information required in Sec. 15 above as well.

Art. IV - Boards

Sec. 11. Arbitration

Presently reads:

All chartered Area, District or State Boards, and the members thereof, must submit all claims or controversies affecting any such Board(s) or any of the members thereof (except matters covered in Article III, Sections 15-19 and Section 2 of this Article) to arbitration, in accordance with such rules and provisions as may from time to time be promulgated by the Executive Committee. If the claim or controversy shall affect two or more Boards or any of the members thereof, a single arbitrator shall be chosen by the Executive Committee. In the event that the Association is a party to the arbitration, then, and in such event, three (3) arbitrators shall be chosen: one by each party and the two arbitrators so selected shall choose a third arbitrator, who shall serve as the sole arbitrators of the claim or controversy. The decision of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon all parties and they shall have no recourse to any other tribunal or court. The party demanding arbitration shall deposit with the Association a deposit for costs or a surety bond in an amount to be determined by the Executive Director to cover the Association's anticipated administrative costs and expenses. Such deposit shall be adjusted appropriately in accordance with the award of the arbitrators, who shall determine the allocation of all costs, expenses and fees associated with the arbitration.

Proposed amendment:

All chartered Area, District or State Boards, and the members thereof, and all Individual Members must submit all claims or controversies affecting the Association or any such Board(s) (except matters covered in Article III, Sections 15-19 and Section 2 of this Article) to arbitration, in accordance with such rules and provisions as may from time to time be promulgated by the Executive Committee. If the Association is a party to the arbitration, then, and in such event, three (3) arbitrators shall be chosen: one by each party and the two arbitrators so selected shall choose a third arbitrator, who shall be engaged by the member or Board initiating the arbitration and serve as the sole arbitrators of the claim or controversy. In all other cases, a single arbitrator shall be chosen by the

Executive Committee and engaged by the member or Board instituting the demand for arbitration. In all cases, the decision of the arbitrator(s) shall be final and binding upon all parties and they shall have no recourse to any other tribunal or court. The party demanding arbitration shall deposit with the Association a deposit for costs or a surety bond in an amount to be determined by the Executive Director to cover the Association's anticipated administrative costs and expenses. Such deposit shall be adjusted appropriately in accordance with the award of the arbitrators, who shall determine the allocation of all costs, expenses and fees associated with the arbitration.

Rationale:

To clarify that arbitration can be utilized for claims and controversies among members and among boards interchangeably. To further clarify that the member or Board seeking arbitration is responsible for engaging the arbitrator(s) selected in accordance with the Section.

Steven Ellinger is the chair of the IAABO Constitution Committee and the secretary-treasurer of Houston Board 205 (TX).



Spring Meeting (continued from page 1)

and the Women's Coordinating Committee. In addition, there will be a session dealing with legal issues.

The Secretary's roundtable will again be an important meeting, with topics such as the database, membership, communication, the IAABO Handbook, Sportorials opt out, IAABO vendors, the IAABO website, local board regulations, D&O and individual insurance programs.

Delegate registration - all delegates must be registered with the IAABO office electronically via the IAABO website at www.iaabo.org. All members of IAABO are encouraged to attend as there is no fee. IAABO is your organization, and your voice should be heard. To register as a non-voting delegate, please visit the 2018 Spring Meeting page on the IAABO website.

Highlighting the Spring Meeting will be Saturday's Life Membership Luncheon. This is IAABO'S highest award and presented once a year at the Spring Meeting Five honorees plus outgoing President, Joe Gintoli, will be presented with the beautifully detailed IAABO Life Membership Ring. This is IAABO'S Hall of Fame and there are many applications for this award with the award recipients limited to five per year along with the outgoing President. Honorees include President Joe Gintoli, Bd. 9 CT; Barry Schultz, Bd. 34 NJ; Kevin Wolford, Bd. 40 NY; Jamie McCaig, Bd. 107 ON; Dean Ericson, Bd. 200 GA; and Robert "Babe" Grady, Bd. 208 MA. Luncheon tickets are available for \$35. Please fill out the form on page 7 and make your reservation.

The elections will be conducted on Sunday morning and as mentioned earlier, a new at-large position will be available. The 50-year award, announcement of the Handbook Dedication and other IAABO awards will be presented. We look forward to seeing all the Board Presidents and Secretaries for a most productive meeting.

The first social event of the Spring Meeting will be the annual Pete Sheehan Golf Outing at Ocean City Golf Club, Thursday, April 19, 2018, 8:30 AM shotgun. Cost is \$100.00 and includes lunch buffet, and a golf gift. Please fill out the form on page 7 and make your reservation today.

The spouse's breakfast will be held on Friday at 9 a.m.; there is no charge, but you must complete the coupon. Please fill out the form on page 7 and make your reservation.

Please make every effort to attend the spring meeting and represent your board.

THINK PINK.



You have the
power to make the right call.
Help us blow the whistle on cancer.

**FOX 40 PEALESS WHISTLES WORK IN ANY CONDITIONS. ANYTIME. ANYWHERE.
RELIABLE. CONSISTENT. DEPENDABLE. PEALESS.**

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Fox 40 U.S.A. Inc.
U.S.A. Head Office
4645 Witmer Industrial Estate
Niagara Falls, NY U.S.A. 14305
Tel: 716.298.1129 Fax: 716.298.1204

2018 Spring Meeting Forms

**19th Annual
IAABO Life Membership Luncheon
Saturday, April 21, 2018 - 12 Noon
Holiday Inn, Ocean City**

No. of registrant(s) _____ @ \$35/person= _____

Name of Registrant(s) _____

Board No. _____

Send check and form to: IAABO, P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013-0355
 Make check payable to: IAABO, Registration Deadline: April 1, 2018

**Spouse/ Guest Breakfast
Friday, April 20, 2018, 9 AM**

Name: _____

Board Number: _____

Number of Guests: _____

Note: Each IAABO members is entitled to one guest (spouse/significant other). Additional guests are invited at a cost of \$25.00 each.

Send check and form to: IAABO, Inc., P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013
 Registration Deadline: April 1, 2018

Golf Registration

**Thursday, April 19, 2018 - 8:00 AM Registration
9:00 AM Shotgun Start
Ocean City Golf Club
<http://oceancitygolfclub.com>
\$100/Golfer (lunch buffet and gift)**

Foursomes who wish to play together should be specified on the registration form. Make full payment for the foursome listed below:

Name: _____

Total Enclosed: _____

List Members of Foursome:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Send check and form to: IAABO, Inc., P.O. Box 355, Carlisle, PA 17013
 Registration Deadline: April 1, 2018

2018 Annual Spring Meeting Schedule Ocean City, Maryland

Thursday, April 19, 2018

6:00 p.m. Executive Committee (Closed Session)

Friday, April 20, 2018

8:15 a.m. Welcome

8:30 a.m. Audit and Budget Committee

9:15 a.m. Rules Examination Committee

10:00 a.m. Constitution Committee

11:00 a.m. Nomination Committee

**1:00 p.m. Officials' Education and
Development Committee**

1:30 p.m. Women's Coordinating Committee

**2:00 p.m. Board Secretaries Roundtable
(Insurance Matters, Database,
Membership, etc – Q&A)**

3:30 p.m. Board Relations & Policy Committee

4:00 p.m. IAABO Foundation Meeting

Saturday, April 21, 2018

7:30 a.m. Executive Committee (Closed - If Necessary)

8:30 a.m. Executive Committee (Open)

9:00 a.m. Membership Committee

**9:30 a.m. "Official Business: What You Need to Know
About Independent Contractors" - Alan Goldberger**

10:30 a.m. Life Membership Committee

12:15 p.m. Life Membership Luncheon

Sunday, April 22, 2018

8:30 a.m. General Assembly Meeting, Elections, Awards

Most Missed Exam Questions

Shown below are the five most missed questions on the 2017 IAABO Refresher Exam.

16. Thrower-in A-1 holds the ball through the boundary line plane. B-1 fouls A-1. The official charges B-1 with an intentional personal foul. Is the official correct?

16. Yes 9-2-10 Penalties 4

43. During a throw-in when B-1 may move along the end line, A-1 intentionally fouls B-2 near the end line. Following the free throws, the official awards the ball back to Team B and rules Team B still has the privilege of moving along the end line. Is the official correct?

43. No 7-5-4b, 7-5-7b

20. While A-1 is holding the ball, A-1 intentionally fouls B-1. The official rules this a player control foul. Is the official correct?

20. No 4-19-6, 4-19-2, 4-19-3

38. A-1 dribbles the ball off the foot of B-1 and the ball rolls away. A-1 recovers the ball with both hands and begins another dribble. The official rules an illegal dribble. Is the official correct?

38. No 4-15-4d, 9-5-2

33. A-1 is erroneously awarded a one and one. A-1 makes both free throws. B-1 passes to B-2 who scores. Prior to the ball being at the disposal of Team A, the error is discovered. The official rules the time frame to correct has expired. Is the official correct?

33. No 2-10-2

Instructions to Scorer and Timer

Rule 2-1-2 states that the game officials shall be assisted by an official timer and scorer. It is imperative that, game officials understand the importance of the scorer and timer and how their effectiveness can impact the game.

High performing officials know the importance of having a thorough pre-game discussion with their partners before each game. It is this pre-game preparation that goes a long way in ensuring the game is officiated consistently and the crew can be effective.

Yet, how effective is your pre-game discussion with the table officials? A weak table, can mean a long night for game officials. Needless interruptions and stoppages of play can disrupt an otherwise well played game. A thorough pre-game discussion with the scorer and timer can mitigate some of these potential issues.

Per the manual, at approximately 12 minutes remaining in the pre-game warm up period, the Referee will go across the court to the table to meet with the scorer and timer. Possibly, the most important aspect of this discussion is to inform the scorer and timer of the importance of their roles in the game. The Referee needs to make them feel like a valuable member of the officiating team. The scorer is not just the “home book”, in most cases they are the “official” book and the Referee and the scorer need to be clear on the expectations for the contest.

The Referee will check the scorebook and ensure both teams are properly listed in the book and the starters are identified. It is important to note, that this information does not have to be written into the scorebook by 10 minute mark to meet the spirit and intent of the rule, it merely needs to be available to both teams and the scorer by the 10 minute mark.

The Referee should discuss with and have an understanding, of how the scorer records personal fouls, technical fouls, timeouts, held balls, progressive scores and warnings. This year’s rules change, that allows coaches/bench personnel to be warned for certain behavior warning and coaches box infractions; it would be a good idea for officials to ensure

scorers are familiar with the rule and how it will be recorded.

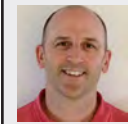
From there, it is vital that the Referee and scorer and timer be on the same page in regards to bonus, double bonus and disqualifications and properly handling substitutes throughout the game. The communication from the scorer and timer is vital in these situations.

The Referee should also discuss with the scorer, the importance of eye contact during table reports. Scorers should be watching the game closely and have an idea of the rulings, but should not make assumptions on the ruling that was made. Establishing good clear eye contact during table reports will help the game officials and scorer feel confident that rulings are being recorded accurately.

The Referee should now turn their attention to timing issues. The Referee should confirm with the timer when the clock should properly start on the jump ball, throw-ins and free throws. Next, the Referee should review the procedure for granting a timeout and when to start that interval of time. At times, timers are too quick to start the clock and should wait for the reporting official to signal the start of the clock for timeouts.

The next issue is warning horns. Ensuring that the timer knows exactly when these horns are supposed to be, goes a long way in helping the officiating crew and teams resume play following timeouts and intermissions.

It is imperative that the Referee reiterates how important their role is in the administration of the game. Scorers and Timers need to know that they could be called upon at the end of quarters to help determine if goals shall be counted or cancelled or if fouls will be charged based on the final horn for that period. Ending the discussion on this note is a reminder to table officials how vital and valuable their role is to the game.



T.J. Halliday is a 32 year member of IAABO. He currently is a Co-Interpreter for IAABO, Inc. and a Board Interpreter for Bd. 20 ME. He has presented at the IAABO Fall seminar every year since 2008 and has contributed to several IAABO educational videos and other educational materials.

Coaches and Captains Pregame Meeting

Our IAABO manual (Crew of Two, page 11, and Crew of Three, page 98) provides guidance on when, where and how to conduct a pregame meeting between the opposing head coaches, the team captains, and the game officials. It is an important opportunity to set the tone of the contest and to address some essential rule-related requirements.

After brief introductions of all participants, Rule 2-4-5 states that as part of the Referee’s pregame duties, s/he must verify with the head coach, prior to the contest that:

1. his/her team members’ uniforms and equipment are legal;
2. the uniforms and equipment will be worn properly; and
3. all participants will exhibit proper sporting behavior throughout the contest.

An affirmative response to each of the statements above is required. Additionally, IAABO strongly suggests that the Referee inquire as to whether the home team has an “appropriate health care professional” covering the game. This person, if available, will make the determination on a player’s ability to return to play (if allowed by your state) in the event a player is removed from the game due to exhibiting “signs, symptoms, or behaviors consistent with a concussion.” (Rule 3-3-8). States have varying guidelines/laws related to concussion protocols, so it’s imperative that all officials are aware of your state regulations.

Once these items are covered, it’s a great time to ask if there are any questions. If there are reasonable ones -- e.g., things that address new rules or questions about the playing environment -- then ask succinctly using rule book terminology. Do not get drawn into a “how are you going to call hand-checking tonight?” If there are no questions, wish both teams good luck and return to your pregame positions on the court. This entire exchange should be brief, but will establish the guidelines for the rest of the game.



Dan Shepardson is one of four Co-Interpreters for IAABO, Inc. and is the Board Interpreter for Bd. 105 VT. He has been officiating for 33 years and is the Activities Director (AD) at Champlain Valley Union HS in Hinesburg, VT.

IAABO Foundation Car Raffle In Full Swing

The IAABO Education & Charitable Foundation car raffle, kicked off last summer, is now in full swing.

Foundation Trustee and IAABO Past President Peter Carroll, Chairperson of the raffle, reports that returns have been coming in, but



Picture is for show purposes only. It is not the exact vehicle that will be raffled.

many committed tickets are still out there. Says Carroll, “ I am happy to say that we are on schedule with what has been sold so far. Once we get all of the returns back from the Interpreters and other attendees who took tickets at last year’s fall meeting in Delaware, as well as other IAABO members who have taken tickets, we will be in great shape. I look forward to our Annual Meeting in Ocean City to close out what will be a very successful initiative to help our Foundation, as well as the IAABO Officials vs. Cancer fundraiser”

Carroll also states, “ I want to remind everyone who purchases a ticket that if you win the car you do have the option, on your own, to sell the car back to the dealer, D’Addario Nissan of Shelton, Connecticut, at a price to be agreed upon by the winner of the car and the dealer. The Foundation cannot pay a ‘cash’ option for winning the car, as stated on the raffle ticket. However, the winner does have the sell back option with the dealer if they so choose it”

Here are the particulars of the raffle:

ONE (1) GRAND PRIZE TO BE AWARDED: 2018 Nissan Rogue S AWD SUV
Raffle Ticket Cost: \$100.00, Drawing To Be Held: Saturday, April 28, 2018 at 10:00 a.m., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local #488, 721 Main St., Monroe, Connecticut 06468

Ticket holder need not be present to win. Prize not redeemable for cash.

To purchase raffle tickets please contact Peter Carroll at : commishbd@aol.com. You can also contact any Foundation Trustee, IAABO Officer, or IAABO Executive Committee member.

IAABO Executive Committee Approves Life Membership Inductees for 2018

Six candidates were presented to the Executive Committee for Honorary Life Membership at the fall convention, held in Newark, Delaware. They unanimously approved and will bestow Life Membership status on these individuals at the spring 2018 Convention to be held in Ocean City, Maryland.

Dean Ericson



Dean became a member of IAABO in 1980, joining Georgia's Board #200. Prior to that he officiated for the GHSA, beginning in 1974. Dean officiated in six straight Georgia State High School Tournaments. Dean was also active on Georgia's State Board #13. He served as President, and Interpreter. Dean retired from actively officiating in 2001.

Dean, in the 1990's became a member of the Executive Committee for IAABO, where he served for 9 years. He spent time on the Rules Examination, Education and Development, and Membership Committees. Dean was the Chairman of the Host Board for the IAABO Spring Conference in 1996 which was held in Atlanta.

Joe Gintoli



Joe joined Connecticut Board 9 in 1978 and was very active, serving as its Secretary-Treasurer from 1997- 2014. An active official, he officiated the CT state tournament and worked Div 1, 2 and 3 as a member of CBOA. Joe served on almost every committee at the local level, was President of Connecticut State Board 2013-14, and chaired the Audit and Budget, Constitution, Examination, Membership and Publicity committees.

Joe is especially proud of chairing the reorganization of the regions in IAABO land creating two at -large positions that provide a balance in representation for our smaller boards. This was no small task. The committee, led by Joe worked on this project for over 2 years, and the first such election will take place tomorrow.

Joe was a very active President this past year, especially with the changes that are taking place, we had a telephone conversation every Mon to update what was taking place in IAABO.

I can't think of a person who has worked as hard and has been involved in as many committees as Joe at the local, state and international levels. A remarkable service record.

Robert "Babe" Grady



Babe joined Massachusetts' Board #208 in 1982. He served as Vice President, President, and Past President, as well as being a member of the Executive Board. He served as a voting delegate for Board 208 as well. Babe was active in the Massachusetts State Board #15, and he was the Vice President, President, and Past President of that organization as well. He has attended several IAABO conferences, and he currently serves on

the Rules Examination Committee, and the Membership Development Committee.

For the past five years, Babe has been responsible for coordinating and assigning officials for the Special Olympics in the State of Massachusetts.

Jaime McCaig



Jaime is member of Boards #107 and #102 of Canada. Board #102 is the Canadian version of a State Board. Jaime joined IAABO in 1986 and has held several positions on both Boards. He is currently serving in his fourth term as President of Board #102, OABO.

Jaime was awarded Life Membership by Board 107 in 2003, and given Honorary Life Membership by Board #102 in 2012. He has been a Provincial Evaluator for the past 17 years. He has been the Chairman and Assistant Chairman of the Membership Development for IAABO International. Jaime is also responsible for personally sponsoring the "Baby Zebra Scholarship" in 2007 for younger officials to attend OABO Development Camps. This has since been renamed.

Barry Schultz



Barry is a forty-year member of IAABO from New Jersey Board #34, where he served as Secretary for 13 years, and Vice-President for 12 years. He also was the State Delegate for IAABO Spring and Fall Conferences. He was the President, and Vice-President of the New Jersey State Board #1.

Barry was a twenty-nine-year member of CBOA, an organization for which he became Vice-President, and President. He was awarded the John Nucatola Honorary Membership Award. He officiated in the NCAA Division III tournament. He is the captain of "Barry's Bikers", which raises funds for the research of ALS, which to date has nearly topped \$200,000.

Kevin Wolford



Kevin is 32-year member of IAABO Board #40, New York. He was a member of the Board's Executive Committee, and rose to the position of President in 2003. He remains an integral part of Board #40's Holiday Classic, which raises funds for scholarships.

Kevin was the President of New York State Board #19, and has attended numerous IAABO conferences. He has served on the Elections Committee, Rules Examination Committee, and the Constitution Committee.



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New IAABO Executive Committee Director 'At Large' Seat To Be Elected This April

At last year's 2017 Annual Meeting in Connecticut, amendments passed by the international delegates to the IAABO Constitution - Article-IX- Executive Committee- Sections 1 and 2 restructured the IAABO Executive Committee for the first time since 1990. Two new At Large Director seats were approved to serve as one of the 12 elected Directors that make up the Executive Committee.

At the upcoming 2018 Annual Spring Meeting in Ocean City, Maryland international delegates will elect the first of these two new At Large Directors. The second At Large Director will be elected in 2019. These new Executive Committee Director positions have been designated as 'At Large A' and At Large B'.

To be eligible to serve on the Executive Committee as either At Large Director, a member in good standing must meet these requirements:

1. Must be a current or former delegate to the International Assembly.
2. Must not reside in one of the 10 designated geographical regions.

These regions are:

- Region 1- State of New York
- Region 2- Commonwealth of Massachusetts
- Region 3- State of New Jersey
- Region 4- Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia
- Region 5- State of Colorado
- Region 6- States of New Hampshire and Vermont
- Region 7- State of Maryland (except Montgomery County)
- Region 8- State of Connecticut
- Region 9- All provinces and Territories of Canada
- Region 10- State of Maine

If you do not live in any of the above 10 Regions and meet all other requirements, you are eligible to serve as either of the two At Large Directors.

Below I have listed some questions, along with the answers, that provide some of the details about the new makeup of the Executive Committee starting with the elections this April at the 2018 Annual Meeting.

1. Will the number of elected Directors remain the same from its present number of 12? Yes, there will continue to be 12 elected Directors. 10 Regional and 2- At Large designated as 'At Large A' and At Large B'.
2. How often will election of Directors occur? We will continue to elect 4 Directors at each Annual Meeting.
3. We reduced the geographical regions from 12 to 10. Which two regions have been removed and what will happen to those states in those regions? Present Region 12 is being dissolved in 2018. Present Region 6 will be dissolved in 2019. The states in those regions have/will either be moved to one of the 10 remaining geographical regions or will now fall into eligibility for either

of the two At Large Director positions. The District of Columbia will fall into eligibility for the 2019 'At Large B' election.

4. How has the restructuring affected the 10 remaining geographical regions? Regions 4, 5, 7 and 8 saw a change. Some states have stayed in those regions and some now fall into eligibility for either of the two At Large Director positions.

5. Are the terms, duties and responsibilities of the two At Large Director positions the same as the Directors elected from the 10 geographical regions? Yes. Each of the 12 elected Directors share the same duties and responsibilities, serve a 3 year term, and have the same voting privileges on the Executive Committee. It is important to note that all 12 Directors, regardless of where they reside, serve and act in the best interests of all of IAABO and not just the region or At Large position they are elected from.

6. Why are we electing the 'At Large A' position at the April 2018 Annual Meeting and then the 'At Large B' position at the April 2019 Annual Meeting? The procedure to create the two At Large Director positions required a 2 year phase in period to properly administer the dissolving of the two present Regions it affects.

7. If I am eligible to serve as either At Large Director what is the procedure to put my name in for consideration? Any current or former international delegate interested in serving as any of the 10 regional or 2 At Large Directors should follow the procedure designated by the IAABO Nominating Committee.

One of the many reasons that these two At Large Director positions were created was to open the doors of opportunity for more present and future members to serve on the IAABO Executive Committee. Our association is stronger when many voices are heard.

If you are interested in serving IAABO as an At Large Director and have additional questions please do not hesitate to reach out to Executive Director Tom Lopes or myself. I can be reached at : JGintoli@aol.com

IAABO Nominating Committee



James Carter, Bd. 34 NJ
Member, Nominating Committee



Jack Sweeney, Bd. 40 NY
Chairman, Nominating Committee



James Grady, Bd. 27 MA
Member, Nominating Committee



Jonathan Taft, Bd. 10 CT
Member, Nominating Committee



Bill Vasaturo, Bd. 9 CT
Member, Nominating Committee

Letters of Nomination for the IAABO Executive Committee should be submitted to the Committee Chair, Jack Sweeney, 81 Camille Lane, East Patchogue, NY 11772. The information may also be emailed to: jacksweeney1967@gmail.com. The nomination must be postmarked no later than Friday, March 16, 2018. This is also the last date that the nominations may be emailed. Attention and consideration will be given only to those nominations that meet these practices and procedures.

Maine Basketball Game Called After Ball Gets Stuck Behind Wood Stove

A rare "tie-game" was called during the second half of a high school basketball game after the ball was unable to be retrieved by either team.

A loose pass caused the ball to travel out-of-bounds, where it became lodged between the wall and the gym's wood stove.

"The stove was almost too hot to go near by then," said Greenville High School wood attendant Jerry Chasse.

"Ball didn't stand a chance. That stove was testifying," Chasse said, referring to the strong draft being pulled by the expertly built and maintained fire inside.

While there was worry among the crowd in attendance the ball might catch



fire, a hole melted through, quickly deflating it and causing it to fall limp to the floor.

"Stunk something awful," Chasse said.

An obscure rule set by the Maine Principals Association states when a ball is lost behind a gym woodstove or knocks out a barn or boatshop window during a game, the game is declared a tie.

The Greenville Lakers Girls Varsity team was up 72 points over Bangor Christian Academy when the incident occurred. "Closest game in years," Chasse said.

This story was originally posted at and compliments of <https://newmainenews.com/2017/12/18/class-d-basketball-game-called-off-after-ball-gets-stuck-behind-wood-stove/>

Mythbusters - The Most Misunderstood Basketball Rules

Perception vs Reality

High school basketball rules are often misunderstood by coaches, players, parents, and fans. Those who officiate basketball games long enough will hear dozens of erroneous comments from players, coaches, parents, and fans, and think to themselves, "I wish I could stop the game and explain the real rule to them".

Knowing rule misconceptions in advance will help basketball officials understand where players, coaches, parents, and fans, are "coming from." Hopefully this article will explain or clear up misconceptions that the reader might have as we begin another basketball season.

It is important to know the intent and purpose of a rule so that it may be intelligently applied in each play situation. No player or team should be permitted an advantage which is not intended by rule. Neither should play be permitted to develop which may lead to placing a player at a disadvantage not intended by rule.

Players may not warm up or participate while wearing jewelry. Religious medals and medical alert medals are not considered jewelry. A religious medal must be taped and worn under the uniform. A medical alert medal must be taped and may be visible.

Undershirts must be similar in color to the uniform jersey and shall not have frayed edges. Undershirt sleeves shall be the same length. Note that this rule does not require all players to wear the same length sleeves on their undershirts, but each individual player must have sleeves the same length on the undershirt when worn.



Headbands, wristbands, arm sleeves, knee sleeves, leg sleeves, compression shorts, and tights, shall be solid black, white, beige, or the predominant color of the jersey. All of these items shall be the same color as worn by each player. Additionally, all of these items shall be the same color for all members of a team who choose to wear them. Anything worn on the arm, and/or the leg (except a knee brace), is defined as a sleeve, including knee pads and elbow pads, and must be the solid color black, white, beige, or the predominant color of the uniform jersey. Only one headband may be worn on the head and headbands are not allowed to have extensions or tails. Only one moisture absorbing wristband is permitted on each wrist and each wristband must be worn on the arm below the elbow.

Rubber, cloth, or elastic bands of any color may be used to control hair. Such soft hair control devices (e.g. ponytail holders) are under no color restrictions. Hard hair control devices, including but not limited to, beads, barrettes, and bobby pins of any color are prohibited. Remember, headbands go around the entire head (and must be the solid color black, white, beige, or the predominant color of the uniform jersey), while soft hair control devices only go around hair and are under no color restrictions.

A ten-second count continues when the defense, without gaining control, deflects or bats the ball that is in the backcourt. When a dribbler is advancing the ball into the frontcourt, the ball maintains backcourt status until both feet and the ball are entirely in the frontcourt.

It is not a violation if a throw-in, a missed field goal, or free throw attempt is deflected, tipped, or batted by an offensive player in the frontcourt to an offensive player in the backcourt.

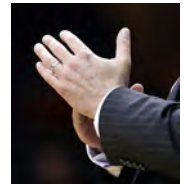
During a throw-in, a jump ball, or a defensive interception of a pass, a player may legally jump from his or her frontcourt, secure control of the ball with both feet off the floor, and return to the floor with one or both feet in the backcourt. The player may make a normal landing, and it makes no difference whether the first foot down is in the frontcourt or the backcourt. These three situations are exceptions to the backcourt rules.

The closely guarded rule is in effect in a team's frontcourt only when a defender is within six feet of the ball handler. Up to three separate five-second counts may occur on the same ball handler; holding, dribbling, and holding. The count continues, even if defenders switch and one of the defenders remains within six feet of the ball handler. The five-second

count ends when a dribbler gets his or her head and shoulders ahead of the defender.

The intent of the three-seconds rule is to prevent an offensive player in the lane to gain an advantage. There is no three-seconds count after the release of a shot and before the control of a rebound, at which time a new count starts. There is no three-seconds count during a throw-in or while the ball is in the backcourt. There is a three-seconds count during an interrupted dribble. There is a three-seconds count while an offensive player has one foot in the lane, and one foot outside of the lane, and the three-seconds count continues if this player lifts the foot in the lane so that neither foot is touching inside the lane. To stop the count this player must have both feet touch the court outside of the lane. It's a violation for a player to step out of bounds in an attempt to avoid a three-seconds violation. Allowance shall be made for a player who, having been in the restricted area for less than three seconds, dribbles toward the basket, or moves immediately to try for goal.

The head coach may be granted a timeout if his or her player is holding or dribbling the ball (player control), or during a dead ball period. A player saving the ball in the air may request and be granted a timeout, even if that player is falling out of bounds. The determining factor for officials to consider is whether or not the player has control of the ball.



During free throws there can be a maximum of two offensive players and four defensive players in the six marked lane spaces. The defense must be in each of the first marked lane spaces during all free throws. The offense must not occupy the first marked lane spaces. During free throws when there are no rebounders in the marked lane spaces, e.g. technical fouls and intentional fouls, the nine non-shooters shall remain behind the free throw line extended and behind the three point arc.

Players in marked lane spaces must not move into the lane until the ball is released by the free-throw shooter.

The shooter and the players behind the three point arc must wait until the ball hits the ring before entering the lane or penetrating the three point arc. On release of the ball by the free thrower, the defender boxing out the free thrower shall not cross the free-throw line until the ball contacts the ring. In addition, the free throw shooter must cause the ball to enter the basket or touch the ring before the free throw ends. During a free throw, no opponent, including bench personnel, may distract the free thrower.

A held ball occurs when opponents have their hands so firmly on the ball that control cannot be obtained without undue roughness. It is a violation for a player to excessively swing his or her arms or elbows, even without contacting an opponent. Action of moving arms and elbows resulting from total body movements as in pivoting or moving to prevent a held ball or loss of control shall not be considered excessive.

After a violation, the ball is awarded to the opponents for a throw-in from the out of bounds spot nearest the violation. This includes backcourt violations, where the ball may not necessarily be put in play at the division line. After violations, the ball is put back in play at the spot nearest the violation.

A player who has been replaced or directed to leave the game shall not re-enter (with rare exceptions) before the next opportunity to substitute after the clock has been started properly following his or her replacement. In other words, a player who has been replaced must sit a tick of the clock; however, a player doesn't have to play a tick of the clock.

Bill McKernan is a member of IAABO Central Connecticut Board #6. A retired middle school science teacher, he's been a Board #6 member for thirty-seven years.



Welcome the Newcomer

When you take a new job, how does it feel the first time you walk into the office, building or manufacturing floor? You're nervous, right? You don't feel secure. You wonder what others will think of you. You're trying to figure out where to go, what to do, who to speak with, find a guidepost.

Similar circumstances occur if you move to a new town. It takes time to settle in. You must meet people and forge productive relationships. When it comes to officiating basketball, the issues are similar. Regardless of whether you are new to officiating or you're a new person on a crew or you've moved across the country to join a new IAABO board, you must gear up to start over.

What about those of us though that should be welcoming that newcomer? How do you address that individual? Are you welcoming? Do you share information? Do you go out of your way to help him or her? You should. We should all take steps to bring newcomers into the fold and create a welcoming environment. That builds trust and ensures our pipeline of quality officials continues to grow. Unless you're doing your imitation of an ostrich and have your head buried in the sand, you know officiating is having trouble recruiting and retaining officials across North America, much less quality officials. Become a welcome mat, not a doormat.

The New Member

When a new IAABO member attends his first meeting on your local board, he's not going to know anything about how the meeting operates, who's in charge, what to expect. If you are the local President, it's incumbent to have someone on the board or a trusted member available and aware to meet and greet newcomers to start each new season.

Identify the newcomers. Smile, introduce them to others. Have a small information packet about IAABO available. Get the individual's name and contact information.

It's human nature to be nervous in new circumstances. The more you make the newcomer feel welcome, the more likely s/he is likely to return. Consider partnering the newcomer with a mentor or someone to show them the ropes. Make sure that current IAABO member is someone who has an open and accepting personality. Ask questions of the newcomer. Get to know him. Show your care.

At the end of the meeting, if some members are going out for a bite to eat or a beverage, invite the new individual along. Introduce him to others.

Follow up in the coming week with a text, email or short call. Let him know it was good to have him on board. See if he has any questions.

The New Partner

We all have a new partner at some point. To welcome the new partner, one of the best pieces of advice is to remember that you too were once the "new guy." Always remember what that felt like. The best games were the ones where the senior crewmate made you feel comfortable. When you are made to feel part of the team, you become a positive contributing member to the team.

So, keep that in mind when welcoming the new partners. Spend a little extra time getting to know him. Find out personal details. Share some things about yourself. "Why did you get into officiating? How many years have you worked? How was your drive over?" Small questions lead to further discussion and build a bond of comfort.

When you get to the pregame, take a few extra moments to ensure the newcomer is on board and understands roles and responsibilities. Ask clarifying questions, as necessary. Apply the same principle in the post-game.

If you go out afterwards, make sure to invite him along so he feels part of the team.

The New Board Member

The new Board member is a slightly different circumstance, because s/he will have IAABO experience. S/he won't be a newcomer to basketball officiating, but still won't know anyone on your Board. In this situation,

your Board should focus on getting the newcomer introduced around, sharing names and contact information with a few key individuals on your Board.

It's probably a good idea to have a roster list to hand out, with contact information. You should also direct the newcomer to your web site or social media sites if you have them, so he can get a better feel for the Board. Again, after the first meeting, be inclusive and ask him along if members are going out.

When I first started officiating, I remember a newcomer joining IAABO Board #12 in DC. He had been transferred to the area for his full-time job. It struck me when I met him how supportive and helpful he was to me and others he officiated with. I didn't think about how difficult it was for him to fit in and get to know others, who he might want to talk with about training or going to summer camps. The roles should have been reversed – we should have been the ones making him feel comfortable and offering help. That's a powerful role each of us can play as Board members and game partners.

After leaving Board #12, I moved to Nebraska, and became the newcomer myself. I had to learn the local ropes, who assigned games, where the better camps were, where tests were taken. You fly blind when you move, and rely on the help of others to get back up to speed and be your best as an official. I had to go out of my way to find people would help me with each of those issues. If instead there had been a welcoming committee, my transition would have been smoother and easier. These types of circumstances can make or break an official's career.

When I first started officiating higher level high school games and small college, the best times were when senior partners went out of their way to be inclusive – THEY took the extra step to make me feel part of the team. That took the pressure off me. When the pressure is taken off your shoulders, you're more prepared to officiate effectively. That's a successful model that I saw from Reggie Greenwood and Bernard Clinton, two top senior IAABO Board #12 members when I was there from 1984-1997.

I took their leadership example with me when I moved to Nebraska and started serving regularly as the referee in my high school and college contests. I took the extra step to help the newcomer, share information, and make him feel comfortable. In the long run, that makes you're a sought-after partner. People enjoy being around others who are welcoming. It's that simple.

Remember that EVERYBODY is a newcomer at some point. Keep that in mind you when get the new partner or a newcomer attends your next Board meeting. Be the person who welcomes the newcomer. You'll be glad you did. Beyond helping that person (and the good feeling that gives you), you might also help further the officiating career of that individual or get someone to come back for another year when they might not have otherwise.

Dave Simon is entering his 30th year as an IAABO member. He has written for Sportorials for over 20 years, and currently lives in Grapevine, TX. You can reach him through his awesome Web site at www.justwrite15.com



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Avoiding the Dreaded Double Foul

A player drives the lane and contact ensues with a defender. You worked hard to get proper position and have a great angle to see the whole play. You observe the contact and immediately blow the whistle and confidently signal a blocking foul. Just as you finish signaling, you notice out of the corner of your eye, your partner across the court is signaling a player control foul.

You suddenly have a sinking feeling that you have a significant problem. Confidence quickly turns into confusion as what you have just experienced is the dreaded double foul on a block/charge play.

Last year, in a game between Purdue and Indiana, this exact situation occurred at a pivotal time in the game. Purdue was leading 64-59 with 45 seconds to go in the game, when an Indiana player drove the lane to attempt a try and contact ensued on the defender's torso. The Lead official immediately ruled a blocking foul at the same time the Center official ruled a player control foul. After a brief discussion, the officials had no choice but to rule a double foul. To make matters worse, it was the 5th foul on both players. As you can imagine, neither coach was too happy with the ruling.

So how do these situations occur? How can they be avoided? And if they do occur, what is the proper ruling?

In looking at the play from the Purdue-Indiana game, it was fairly obvious why the situation occurred. Both officials on the play were very quick with their signals and did not make eye contact with their partners before signaling the type of foul that they were ruling.

In today's game, many officials appear to be in a hurry to signal. These officials seem to think that being quick and emphatic with their signals will display confidence and help "sell the call." However, it is this very approach to signaling that can lead to these types of messy situations.

The IAABO manual requires officials to signal in a manner that is calm, unhurried and under control and clearly outlines proper spot-of-foul procedures. After an official properly displays the stop clock signal, the next step in the process is to make eye contact with his partner(s). This step is vital, as once you are sure your partners do not have a ruling on the play, we step toward the players and verbalize the color and number of the offending player and then signal the type of foul that has occurred.

This procedure as outlined is far from flamboyant and actually quite boring. Yet, there are many top officials who have mastered this approach to signaling, who have had long successful careers and never had a double foul on a block/charge play as a result of the deliberate way of signaling at the spot of the foul.

Even if officials use proper spot-of-foul procedures, there will still be times when double whistles occur on block/charge plays. But if each official is disciplined and only displays the stop-the-clock signal when they make eye contact, they can decide how the play should be ruled instead of having to rule a double foul.

Double (and triple) whistles should be discussed in the pre-game conference before the game. The general rule of thumb in a 2-person crew is to allow the official to take the ruling if the play is coming towards them. In most cases this will be the Lead official. When this occurs, the Trail can simply drop the stop-clock signal and allow the Lead to make the ruling. Even if the Trail would have had a different ruling, no one in the gym will ever know because no signal was given by the Trail. The other nice thing about mastering the foul procedures is that if neither official has signaled, it affords them time to get together to discuss the play if needed, before making a decision. However, if you and a partner have both already signaled fouls on players from opposing teams, you have no choice but to rule a double foul.

Here are four different scenarios where officials' premature signaling have caused a double foul and how the penalties should be administered.

Situation 1: A-1 is dribbling when contact occurs on the torso of B-1. One official signals player control, the other official signals blocking.

Ruling: Both A-1 and B-1 will be charged with a personal foul. Since Team A had team control when the foul occurred, they will receive a throw-in nearest to the spot the ball was located when the foul occurred. (4-19-8, 4-36-2a, 10-7 Penalties 1c)

Situation 2: A-1 is has begun the act of shooting and has the ball in/her hands as contact occurs on the torso of B-1. One official signals player control, the other official signals blocking.

Ruling: Both A-1 and B-1 will be charged with a personal foul. Since

Team A had team control when the foul occurred, they will receive a throw-in nearest to the spot the ball was located when the foul occurred. (4-19-8, 4-36-2a, 10-7 Penalties 1c)

Situation 3: Shooter A-1 releases the ball on a successful try and then contacts B-1. One official signals a player control foul, the other signals blocking.

Ruling: Both A-1 and B-1 will be charged with a personal foul. The double foul occurs after a release of the try, so the goal shall count. Team B will receive the ball and have the ability to move along the endline on the ensuing throw-in. (4-19-8, 4-36-2b, 10-7 Penalties 1c)

Situation 4: Shooter A-1 releases the ball on an unsuccessful try and then contacts B-1. One official signals a player control foul, the other signals blocking.

Ruling: Both A-1 and B-1 will be charged with a personal foul. Play will resume with an alternating possession throw-in, closest to where the ball was located when the foul occurred. By rule, the ball retains the status of where it was last in contact with the floor or a player. In this case the ball location will be considered where the try originated. (4-19-8, 4-36-2c, 10-7 Penalties 1c, 4-4-3)

Of course, the best way to handle these types of double fouls is to avoid them altogether. There really is no way for officials to look good in these situations. Even if officials get together and apply the rules accurately, these plays can disrupt a game, cause confusion, and bring unnecessary attention to game officials.

If you are one of the many officials who has difficulty using slow, deliberate spot-of-the-foul procedures and making eye contact before signaling, you may be one block/charge play away from this double foul dilemma.



T.J. Halliday is a 32 year member of IAABO. He currently is a Co-Interpreter for IAABO, Inc. and a Board Interpreter for Bd. 20 ME. He has presented at the IAABO Fall seminar every year since 2008 and has contributed to several IAABO educational videos and other educational materials.

Goals for 2018

1. Stay positive- Success is not impossible. Have faith and an optimistic attitude. All goals are possible.
2. If you have an attitude that you are "blessed", you won't be stressed.
3. Don't create your own stress. Things that you cannot control, don't waste energy on.
4. Have a healthier diet, eat more fruit and vegetables.
5. When working games, use self talk to enhance situations.
6. Being positive makes everyone in your crew better.
7. Decide to make a difference and success will find you. Don't chase success.
8. Get more rest and drink more water.
9. Don't waste your energy on gossip or negative thoughts.
10. Look for opportunities to have Passion, to Serve and to Care.
11. Live your purpose. Remember why you do what you do. If we constantly remind ourselves about this concept, we will not get burned out.
12. There is no such thing as an overnight success. Love the process and you will love what the process produces.
13. Trust that everything happens for a reason.
14. When you have a challenging experience, expect a learning experience to come out of the experience.
15. If you are complaining, you cannot be a good leader.
16. Do more research on rules and mechanics when you are "fuzzy" on them.
17. Live with passion and purpose and you will be happy in your officiating endeavors.
18. Focus every day on "Get to" vs. "Have to." Officiating a basketball game is a privilege and should not be an obligation.
19. When you fail, this is not to define you, it's to refine you.
20. Smile and laugh more they are natural anti-depressants.
21. Enjoy every game and make the most of it.

Contributed by Al Battista, Bd. 12, DC

'Tis the Season to Share

One of the most helpful and effective attributes of outstanding officials is their ability to communicate with their partner(s), players, coaches, and other game personnel. Important ingredients of effective communication include the ability and willingness of game officials to provide information that is necessary and helpful for game personnel to understand rulings made by game officials. It does not include explaining rulings on judgment plays, becoming a game commentator, responding to questions or comments from coaches on play after play, or providing information to players that could be considered coaching.

As unbiased arbitrators of the game, experienced officials should be sure not to become overly officious or unnecessarily talkative. Inexperienced officials should watch, learn, listen, and practice techniques that will earn them the respect of their partners and other game personnel, especially in the realm of effective communication techniques.

Because of past or current job experience, life experiences, personality, maybe even prior experience as an official, there is a wide range of ability in the effective communication category that officials bring to games. As with almost every attribute of quality officiating, that doesn't mean inexperienced officials are not able to quickly become effective communicators. Nor does it mean that officials who have many years of experience are naturally going to be great game communicators. With regard to officiating, effective communication begins with rules knowledge, continues with the use of proper signals and signal sequences, and culminates with the ability of officials to know when to listen, when to talk, and when to move on.

Knowing how and when to use your voice, as well as consistent use of proper signals, signal sequences, and mechanics will allow your partner(s) to prepare for what is next. Appropriate use of your voice will help deliver information to players, coaches, and table personnel so they will understand your rulings and help the flow of your game.

Using Your Voice

How should you use your voice?

- With confidence ... not arrogance
- Loudly enough for your partner(s) to hear ... without barking or yelling
- Emphatically ... not in a demeaning manner
- Clearly and to the point ... no clinics or lectures
- Professionally ... always

When should you use your voice?

- When simultaneously stating the jersey color of the team entitled to the ball for the ensuing throw-in and pointing in the direction of that team's basket

- When stating the color and number of the player who committed the foul

- If free throws will follow a foul call, verbalizing the color and the number of the player who was fouled and the number of free throws

- When reporting a foul to the scorekeeper -- color, number, type of foul, number of free throws when free throws will follow

- When it will help clarify (to partner(s) and other game participants) what just happened and what will happen next – not mandated, not written in the manual but sometimes helpful to accompany or follow signals

Officials also share and communicate via their body language:

- Hustling with your head up and looking like you're glad to be working the game will cause game personnel to view you in a positive manner.

- Accurate, sharp, and polished signals and signal sequences are indicators that you have respect for the game and will earn you the respect of others.

- Positive facial expressions, even a smile every once in a while, will send the message that you're human and approachable.

- Negative body language, including frowning facial expressions, standing with your arms crossed over your chest, lackadaisical movement on the court, sloppy or made-up signals, shaking your head no when making rulings, and in general appearing like you don't want to be officiating the game will send a negative message and will cause other game participants to lose confidence in your ability to officiate and respect for the game.

Critical steps in sharing information after observing a foul, violation, or jump ball:

1. One sharp whistle blast
2. Arm straight up with open palm to signal that a violation has occurred

3. Arm straight up with closed fist to signal that a foul has occurred
4. Arms extended in front of body, closed fists with thumbs aimed upward to signal that a held ball situation has occurred

5. HOLD the appropriate stop the clock signal long enough to verify that your partner(s) have seen your signal to stop the clock and for you to verify that your partner(s) have not sounded their whistle(s).

6. Eye contact with partner(s) – to be sure your partner(s) have not also sounded their whistle(s) and to verify that they know you have sounded yours

7. When you are sure your partner(s) have not sounded their whistle(s), deliver the appropriate information and signal sequence at the site of the foul, violation, or held ball. It is important to use the proper signals and signal sequence, as shown on pages 185 – 202 of this year's IAABO Manual.

8. Remaining at the site of the foul, violation or held ball will allow you time to properly process and relay information, AND will enable you to supervise players who might say or do something that is inappropriate if you leave the site too quickly. This is especially true when there are players tangled up, moving to get themselves up after either falling, being knocked down, or scrambling for a loose ball. When in doubt, wait.

Detailed information with regard to specific procedures to follow after an official's whistle for a violation can be found on pages 36 and 127 of the IAABO Manual. Detailed information with regard to specific procedures to follow after an official's whistle for a foul can be found on pages 51-53 and 139-140 of the IAABO Manual.

Officials who correctly and consistently share information regarding fouls, violations, and held ball situations by sounding one sharp whistle blast, making eye contact with partner(s), using accurate and proper signals and signal sequences and, when applicable, using a strong and clear voice will be consistently more effective when interacting with all game personnel. These procedures do not involve judgment or years of experience, rather, simply a concerted effort to follow correct procedures. While not all officials may have the same ability to communicate via verbal interaction or conversation, these basic procedures are easily learned, should be practiced by less experienced officials and consistently modeled by more experienced officials.



Layne Drexel, Bd. 11, DE, is the Board Interpreter as well as a IAABO Co-Interpreter.

Fifty Year Member Ray Lutz Passes



Ray Lutz, Bd. 4 Colorado, recently received a 50 year award for his service to IAABO, Inc. Presenting the award is Kevin Kizewski (Left) and David Smith, IAABO, Inc. Past President and Bd. 4 CO, Interpreter.

Ray Lutz, a 50-year member of IAABO Board #4, died suddenly and unexpectedly on December 1, 2017, at age 77. Ray was an outstanding official, leader, teacher, mentor and man. Words like integrity, class, heart of gold, caring, legend are synonymous with Ray Lutz.

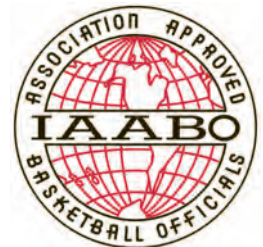
He was a past president of his local association and Board #4, a respected clinician at annual officiating clinics and camps, and officiated at the highest level for 40 years, including multiple state championship games. Conservatively, Ray profoundly impacted the lives and officiating careers of hundreds of Board #4 members. Many of us turned to Ray for guidance and advice not only about officiating, but life. Ray was a friend to many and an enemy to none. He never had a bad word for any official, coach or fan, always saw the good in every "bad call" and turned it into a positive.

A piece of Colorado Board #4 is missing; our hearts are saddened and we are grieving. We have lost a very special, irreplaceable person. If you knew of Ray Lutz, you were impressed. If you knew Ray Lutz and could call him your friend, you were not only a better person, but you were truly blessed.

Periodicals

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IAABO Lines

Condolences to: the members of *Board 6 CT*, on the loss of *George McClay* and *Tony Scalise*; Condolences to: *Kevin Chapman, Bd. 128 NH*, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: *Tom Ignaffo, Bd. 114 NY*, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: *Leon Tucker, Bd. 134 MD*, on the passing of this mother; Condolence to: *Al Battista, Bd. 12 DC*, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: *Robert Holden, Bd. 157 MD*, on the passing of his sister; Condolences to: *Al Brook, Bd. 157 MD*, on the passing of his mother-in-law; Condolences to: *John LaFalce, Bd. 53 NY*, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: *Bd. 193 NJ*, on the passing of their member, *Larry Ivan*; Condolences to: *Bd. 33 NJ*, on the passing of their longtime member, *Robert Lynch*. Condolences to *Bd. 53 NY*, on the passing of their member, *Robert Carl Drier*. Condolences to: *Vinny Smith, Bd. 194 NJ*, on the passing of his brother; Condolences to: *Bd. 194 NJ*, on the passing of their member, *Dick Scott*; Condolences to: *Pete Hawkins, Bd. 194 NJ*, on the passing of his son; Condolences to: *Tom Surgot, Bd. 194 NJ*, on the passing of his brother; Condolences to: *Jim Freglette, Bd. 194 NJ*, on the passing of his father; Condolences to: *Donald Stewart, Bd. 157 MD*, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: *Joe Moran, Bd. 119 NY*, on the passing of his mother; Condolences to: *Joe D'Orazio, Bd. 130 MA*, on the passing of his son.